

ove their country, has operated to save, while it was created

These are remarkable suggestions for a South Carolina politician to make, and certainly they are not made without a purpose. "There is no sign of a storm; the conservative movement is predominant; we are to live long under the protecting shadow of our glorious Union; there is no agitation in prospect which is likely to recall it to public life. Whatever may be the result of the approaching election, there is now no danger to the Union and the more the Union prospers the more the South prospers." The truth is that our Southern States are not so well off as they seem to be. They are with them self-love and too well to give it up easily. They are with them self-love and too well to give it up easily. They are with them self-love and too well to give it up easily.

political machinery that gives them office, emolument and consideration: they like a union with the populous

the Southern States which furnishes convenient refuge for their young gentlemen, commissions in the army and navy, and the purchase of land, and the appointment of judges to bench for their eminent lawyers, and diplomatic missions to their rich planters or their servile courtiers, who, by their aid, are forging our ruin, and are thus robbing us of our country and our property. It is the free States who support the expenses of the Post-Office, and furnish the vast portion of the routes for the mails, and bear the expenses of the army and navy. It is the free States who furnish the arms and accoutrements for the army, without whose partnership in our Confederacy gives the Southern States no right to be considered as members of the eyes of the world, as the head of a mighty empire.

Disolve the Union, and what becomes of the Southern States? They will be left to the mercy of the power of an inferior power, like Mexico or Brazil. They will always have a weak side, on which they are open to attack—on which they will be compelled to open their ports to the count and robbery of other countries without redress. They cannot afford that protection which they derive from the

free States. There is not a slaveholder of any consideration in the land whose cheek would not grow pale at

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Carolina. You quote Governor Wise, but Wise you know never opens his mouth without uttering an extra-

ances, and as for Senator Benjamin, who gave him the name of "the great white hunter," he was a man of no great talents, and yet a very high ranked politician, who must decide such a question as this of the dissolution of the Union, on the basis of expediency. The great question was, whether the new Fugitive Slave Law was forced through Congress. They were made when the election of a Speaker was depending at the time. The Southern members were not in the majority, and the measures which came on were not those which blew northward from the Potomac, but those which blew southward from the Atlantic. If Mr. Banks's election would be the retirement of the Southern members in a body from the Hall of Congress, and if these three threats of theirs were to be accomplished, the Union would be dissolved. The threats were disregarded. Mr. Banks was elected, the South, in the person of Mr. Allen, their Southern competitor, was not efficient, and we heard no more of the dissolution of the Union. Let Fremont be elected, and the cry of disunion will be heaved up as loudly as it ever was.

*Evening Post.*

**EUROPEAN DESPOTS AND THE UNION.**

*By the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.*

SEN:—In answer to your heading, "The British and French Monarchs labouring for Fremont in order to secure a disunion of the United States," I beg to inform you that those upon whom many foreigners resident in this country, although the pretended quotations from *The London Morning Herald* and *The Times* are so liberally given, are all untrue, and are, in many cases, and impudent forgeries.

It has been part of the system of tactics adopted by the Shan Democracy for some time past, to represent the United States as being in the hands of the South rather than the North between the free and slave States shall be so divided, because the North will not give up the Union, because the South will receive a fatal blow, and the hopes of the oppressed nations of Europe will be destroyed.

"Domestic and transatlantic," says the *London Morning Herald*, "will support Buchanan; indeed it is the only argument of any consequence that his party has to rely upon in the North to beguile the English and French monarchs."

might be well pleased to see a civil war raging in the country, it is inconceivable that they could feel rejoic

A Republic composed of the present free States could not find the British North American possessions anxious to be annexed, and this would mean the loss of the Empire after that could any depot continue his way in France, Spain, Italy, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, and the world and no oligarchy, the welfare of there working classes would

longer see the condition of the laborer becoming m

and more wretched. They are often taken down by the myriads of the Southern Oligarchy, would exercise a beneficent influence among statesmen and in society at large.

But, if the Union is to be kept together, so far from desiring a separation of the free from the slave States, confidently count upon the destruction of the Republic by the means of the slave States.

And, therefore, I confess that I think it has ample ground for that opinion, it being well known that the slaveowners control the Senate and thereby the Executive and Judiciary—just they they sympathize with the slaveowners of Russia, and are opposed to the cause of liberty in every country in Europe, and, consequently, they fear the non-secession of the slave States. It will be difficult to keep together without a despotic government.

With such grandeur of Republicanism, when it is well established, it will be established as soon as a large army is under the control of the Federal Government. Such an army will, doubtless, be elected to sustain the cause of slavery, and to destroy the Republic. The slave States, propagandism in Central America, Cuba, Mexico, and so on, will then be available for the purpose of destroying the Republic.

And, in the Union between the free and slave States may be acknowledged by some Northern men who are free-traders, who are not, however, free-traders in the native sense of the word. There, too, may favour the Union because they desire the conquest of neighbouring countries, although they know that the present Union is the extermination of the present white inhabitants, and the perpetuation of slavery. But whatever domestic reasons there may be for preserving the union between the free and slave States, I think it is well worth the while to be convinced that *they* have nothing to hope but everything to fear from that union, while on the other hand, the free States of Europe regard the slave States as natural allies.

REPUBLICANS.

New York, Sept. 8.





**From our Cincinnati Correspondent.**  
CINCINNATI, Sept. 10, 1856.  
There exists no longer any doubt as to the erection of a Suspension Bridge over the Ohio river, connecting Cincinnati with Covington. The work was commenced last week and hundreds of laborers are now employed on both sides of the river making the excavations for the foundation of the towers on which the wires are to rest. These are to be heavy, and one hundred and sixty feet in height from the level of the river to the top of the towers. The edge of the water at a low stage. The river being now very low the work will be pushed with energy that the towers may be built above all danger of an overflow at the time of the Winter or Spring floods. The estimated cost of the bridge is \$400,000. The bridge will be one half of the bridge. It is still being talked, and will be more readily when capitalists see the work in progress. The bridge in the center is to be at least 60 feet high above high water-mark, and therefore will not interfere with the navigation of the river. It is to be a suspension bridge, and is to be supported by the work, which is to be completed in three years.

When finished, this will probably be the finest work of Art of this kind in the Union. The ice and Spring floods of the Ohio would carry away the piers of any structure built upon the old plan, but suspension bridges built in the best manner, it is thought, will avoid these difficulties.  
A number of articles of travel and traffic between Ohio and Kentucky, at this season of the year, are being published. It is a bridge to be said to be one of the necessities of the times. The completion of the Lexington and Covington Railroad a year since has greatly increased the past year's business. The Kentucky farmers are now bringing new brought with them to the Ohio River, they are turning their attention more to the raising of wheat and other grain, large quantities of which are now brought across the river. This railroad has been of quite some importance to Cincinnati. There is in Covington little capital, and no wholesale business apart from Cincinnati, and Kentucky farmers and merchants, even those who live near to Louisville, come to the river to purchase goods, and to send their goods to Cincinnati. The bridge will be a great benefit to the commerce of the river, and will be a great benefit to the commerce of the river, and will be a great benefit to the commerce of the river.

**From our Cincinnati Correspondent.**  
CINCINNATI, Sept. 10, 1856.  
The Cincinnati Convention of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a year or two since, projected an institution of a high order for the education of colored youth, and the enterprise has been pushed with such energy that it is now ready to be put into operation. The ground with buildings has been purchased in Greene Co., Ohio, near the Yellow Springs, the first payment on the property has been made, and measures adopted to commence instruction in a few months. The enterprise is a noble one, and is a great benefit to the colored people. The ground with buildings has been purchased in Greene Co., Ohio, near the Yellow Springs, the first payment on the property has been made, and measures adopted to commence instruction in a few months. The enterprise is a noble one, and is a great benefit to the colored people.

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that he has opened his new Carriage Repair  
shop, below the City Hall, where he will repair  
second hand Carriages there intends to keep  
all kinds of Carriages on order at moderate terms. Carriage  
repairs neatly repaired. GEO. DUD, Phila.  
**JES C JACKSON,** Tailor, 201 Arch Street,  
Philadelphia, would respectfully inform his  
friends and the public generally that he has  
assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., suitable  
for the season, which he keeps ready to make up or alter  
to the most accommodating terms.

**D DRY GOODS.—Dress Goods** from  
to close town; Baranaga; Fancy Silks;  
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latest fashions; Embroidered Muslins; Bed  
makers of Colours; and all the latest fashions; Gun  
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Eighth.—The undersigned wish to inform the  
public that their office is now removed to the  
above place and will keep constantly on hand  
of Staple and Fancy Dress Trimmings; Applique  
Trimmings; Ribbons; Buttons; and all the latest fashions;

LENDENON, 1 R. WILSON.

[illegible]

## T. R. CORSON &amp; CO., successors to late

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the MAMMOTH PEN, No. 52 N 5<sup>th</sup> St.

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